NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1870.

EUROPEAN ISSUES.

THE BLACK SEA TROUBLE. PRUSSIA'S ACTION THE KEY TO THE SITUATION-BISMARCK'S CONDUCT WARMLY COMMENDED

BY ENGLISH STATESMEN-RUSSIA'S CONSENT TO A CONFERENCE CONSIDERED CERTAIN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. Prussia's action, at first so much suspected, now promises to be the key to the situation. There is scarcely any doubt felt at the Foreign Office that a conference will assemble. There is good authority for stating that the English Government considers Prussia's intervention as exceedingly useful. The latter heard with regret and surprise of the Russian circular-at least its issue now was a surprise. She concurs in the English view, that if the Powers enter into a conference their action must be wholly un-

It is settled that the conference, if held, will be in London. It will surely be held unless there is some unforseen obstacle. No doubt is felt that Russia will assent to the principle of a conference.

The question of withdrawing Gortschakoff's first note will probably be avoided or evaded rather than forced to a direct issue. England is disposed to be content with practical results, and if Russia agrees frankly to enter a conference opening all questions, there will neither be difficulty about phrases nor unwillingness to meet her views, as now understood, on the essential points of the treaty.

Bismarck's energetic cooperation elicits warm expressions from those English statesmen who, a fort ago, distrusted him most. What happened last week confirms former statements, that although a certain understanding may have existed between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, the former has sought to force Bismarck's hand by bringing forward these proposals at the present time. The evident result is that Bismarck's will not turn out to be the hand which has been forced. The latest dispatches are still withheld from publication.

TURKEY WILLING TO ACCEDE TO THE DEMANDS OF THE CZAR-AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at St. Petersburg telegraphs this evening (29th): "Turkey has not yet consented to the Conference, but probably will, since, actuated by a desire for peace, she objects not to Russian demands and cares not for the neutralization of the Black Sea. Turkish statesmen are much less excited than the English.

"There is a rumor that the Sultan has sent hither an autograph letter on the subject. The Exchange Gazette is glad at the prospect of a Conference. It says: 'This shows the wisdom of the form of the have been had. Russia will be glad to accede if the other Powers admit accomplished facts.' There is a strong opinion in society adverse to concessions as injurious to permanent peace."

AUSTRIA WILL CONSENT TO A CONFERENCE UN-DER CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES. OUT TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1879.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Vienna telegraphs this afternoon; "Prussia's proposal of conference is submitted to the Vienna Cabinet, and accepted in principle; but final argument is made dependent upon certain preliminaries."

THE MOVEMENT ON ORLEANS.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF RECENT ENGAGE-MENTS-SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES -THE FRENCH DEFEAT AT LADON CON-

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but the French say that they were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and

The Gazette de France reports that Gen. Saronzeon successfully engaged the Germans near Pithiviers. A dispatch from Versailles, however, contradicts the above, and states that the French yesterday attacked the German forces at Baume, between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed. Prince Frederick Charles was present and directed operations. A thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

A detachment of 8,000 Prussians is reported at Chateau-Regnault, 28 kilometers from Tours. The German right occupies Montargis, still threatening the French in the forest of Cercottes. Prince Frederick Charles's army has been strongly reënforced

The Prefect of the Department of the Loire-et-Cher reported on the 20th that the Prussians were at Mondaubleur, La Chapelle, and Vicomtesse. On the day before they were at Romilly and Donzy, with the object apparently of turning Vendôme and supporting the advance on Tours. On the 25th, they entered St. Calais, and appeared at Mamers, whence they proceeded to St. Cosme.

The commander of the National Guards at St Calais has been dismissed for preventing the defense of the place, and the municipal Council dissolved. The commandant of Eyreux has been cashiered for surrendering the town to the enemy.

The English journals contradict the report they published yesterday that the French had been driven from Ladon and a French general had been captured. The French still hold the place, and no fight has

Gen. Bourbaki has assumed command of the Nine teenth Army Corps.

GENERAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE CAPTURE OF AMIENS CONFIRMED-OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM-FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI'S DE-

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens. The retreat of the French Army of the North from Amiens was made in an orderly manner. A Prussian officer, captured before Amiens, says the German plan is to attack Lille and Dunkirk.

King William has forwarded the following dis patch to Queen Augusta, which is just given to the

"VERSAILLES, Nov. 29.—Yesterday Gen. Mauteuffel, with a portion of the First Army, defeated the

lost 1,000 in killed and wounded, and 700 in pris-

The Prussian loss was comparatively unimportant. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is near Le Mans, where there is a French force of 27,000 men. Jaures has been appointed to the command of the army lately under Kératry.

Official dispatches from Gen. Von Werder confirm the reports of the defeat of the Garibaldians at Pasques on Saturday last, and their disorderly flight. Gen. Van Werder followed up his success the next day by turning the position to which the French had retreated, falling on their rear, and inflicting a loss of about 400 killed. The French retreated in two directions. The Prussian losses did not exceed 50

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

SEVERAL UNIMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS IN THE SUBURBS-THE FRENCH REPULSED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, at Versailles, telegraphs this day: "There was a French demonstration last night against Bezons from Mont direction, against Montretout. A serious attack upon the Prussian corps at Choisy le Roi, at 9 this morning, was repulsed, leaving 250 prisoners and many killed. The German loss was small. A Bayarian corps was also engaged. There was a heavy French fire from Villejuif."

TROUBLE AMONG THE FRENCH RULERS. BETTA THREATENED WITH A COUNCIL OF WAR-LOVERDO ACCUSED OF TREASON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Tours telegraphs this day: "Gen. Kératry, in a letter which from my point of view is unheard of, unpatriotic, arrogant, and egotistical, has given in his resignation in the face of the enemy. He threatens Gambetta with a council of war, and accuses Gen Loverdo of treason. Kératry is at Tours."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE PRUSSIANS IMPROVING THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS-AFFAIRS IN PARIS-A RUSSIAN MILLI-TARY AGENT FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE THE CITY-THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870. The Prussians have reopened the Paris and Strasbourg Railway to Chelles, ten miles east of Paris. They completed a new road around the tunnel near Chelles, which had been destroyed by the French, and now the facilities for transporting reënforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are astly increased.

The latest Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who they say de-nounce the obstinacy of the Tours government. A dispatch has been received here from Berlin, announcing that Prince Witgenstein, the Russian military agent in Paris, has been forbidden by Gen. Trochu to leave the city, for fear he will betray its desperate condition. The Corporation of Trinity College, Dublin, have petitioned the British Government to interpose and save the literary, art, and scientific collections in Paris from destruc

A Committee of the English bankers held a meeting last night, and resolved to offer to take the entire new loan of 100,000,000 thalers, just authorized by the North German Parliament. Of the new loan, 50,000,-000 thalers are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. The Consortium has made bids for 51,000,000 of the loan; and pending their consideration the remainder

By the provisions of the new North German constitution, Prussia has 17 out of the 57 votes to be cast by the Confederation. From this fact it is generally inferred the future policy of Germany will be peace. Citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies

The German manufacturers will hold a convention at Manheim early next month, to consider the commercial changes required by the annexation of

The French man-of-war Talisman has been seen ruising in the track of the German steamer sailing from New-Orleans to Bremen, via Havana.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will give a theatrical and musical performance for the benefit of the French Patriotic Fund, at the French Theater, next Saturday. Amedée Vatable, Treasurer, reports that the

subscriptions to the French Patriotic Fund in New-York, since the last report, amount to \$3,784 96; total, \$57,796 19; remittances made to the Sanitary Committee at Paris, \$34,587 67; cash on hand, \$23,208 52.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

DISTINGUISHED SPANISH OFFICER CAPTURED —CHRISTOBAL MENDIOLEA TAKEN PRISONER THE SPANIARDS-AN AMERICAN SLAN-HAVANA, Nov. 29 .- Col. Barrios, Gen. Ca-

forces near Clenfuegos. Christobal Mendioles, the ex-Cuban Secretary for For-

ada's Chief-of-Staff, has been captured by the Cuban

eign Affairs, and formerly editor of the Havana Siglo. was captured at Quasimas, and is among those lately entenced to death by the garrote, as leaders of the resentenced to death by the garrote, as leaders of the re-bellion. Col. Marin reports that 50 insurgents were killed in the engagement in which Mendiolea was captured. Col. Cabrera, an insurgent leader, who had command of the party belonging to Jesus del Soi during the severe ill-ness of that famous chief, surrendered himself and his

men yesterday.

The Spanish gunboat Alarma is ashore at Ensenada de Cochinos. The cannon was removed to lighten the vessel, with the hope of getting her off; but the effort to haul her into deep water was abandoned, and it is believed now she will prove a total loss. The cannon has arrived

now she will prove a total loss. The cannon has arrived at Cienfuegos.

La Integridad Nacional, a newspaper published in Madrid, recently contained a series of foul slauders against Francis Sanvalle, the celebrated naturalist and owner of the Regia Slating Foundery. The slauders were that Sanvalle was an insurgent general, that he had assassinated eleven Spaniards, that he then caused a fire of fargois to be built, on which were placed the bodies of his victims, and that, when the torch was applied, himself and his band danced around the blazing mass. Sanvalle is incapable of such barbarities. He is an American who is far advanced in years, devoted to his science, and has never meddled in the revolution. Throughout the Island he is much respected because of his accomplishments, and has a high standing in social and scientific circles.

Two boats, containing 14 men from Cuba, have arrived at Nassau.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES ... Belgium asks for the neutralization of

It is said that the Empress of the French

een in Brussels since Monday.

The Greek Industrial Exhibition was dat Athens on Sunday, by the King and Queen, .The Italian Ministry is severely censured v all parties in Italy for authorizing the seizure of those uroni which published the Papal Encyclical Letter.

.The Austrian Government has congratu-Prussia on the accomplishment of the union of Ba-Baden, Hesse, and Würtemburg with the North

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29 .- The bark Board of Traderan ashore at this port last night, and is filled with water. No lives were lost. An Escanaba dispatch says the propeller Susquehanna of the Western Trans Comp any ran upon a reef at North Bay and filled wit water. She was loaded with flour and grain French a few miles south of Amiens. The French from thisport. No lives were lost.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

THE INDIANS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER PARKER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF INDIAN & AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 31, 1870. SIR: Since date of the last annual report of this office, our relations with the various Indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected. No serious outbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to occurred, and it may be truy asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions are very few, and with these the prospect is that by judicious management a more promising state of affairs will THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Those with whom we have had, perhaps, the greatest trouble are the Piegan India: band of the Blackfeet Nation, who range in Montam and across and into the British possessions. It is true that members of the Black feet in Summer and Autumn of the past year have been guilty of frequent depredations upon the property of the citizens of Montana, and committed several murders. organizing an armed party to punish the offenders. This

TROUBLES WITH TH UTES. The Utes of Colorado and New-Yexleo Territories are also among the tribes with whom ur relations are not as favorable as could be desired. Thy have always been dissatisfied with the treaty confuded on March 2, 1868. Especially is this the case with thee bands that reside Especially is this the case with thee bands that reside in New-Mexico. Every proper flort has been made to induce these bands to moe on the reservation set apart in Colorade for their homes by treaty, but to no avail. The Dpartment has adopted the rule that the payment of annities under the treaty shall only be made to Indians on helr new reservations, but even this was ineffectual to aduce the New-Mexico bands to remove. They decline to go there for their presents, greatly as they need than and insist that they shall be given to them at their oldhomes in New-Mexico. The Department having exhausted its persuastye power to incline them to cheerful compane with treaty stiputo incline them to cheerful companies with treaty stipu-lations in this respect with no anil, respectfully recom-mend that appropriate legislatio be asked of Congress to relieve the Department and te Indians from the un-pleasant dilemma in which bothare involved, and that authority be given to settle the bads in question in some district in New-Mexico which till be satisfactory to

THE APACHES RECOMIN PRACEARLE. Many of the Mogollonh, Mimbes and Mescalero bands of Apaches in New Mexico, thatiave for years caused so much trouble to the citizens ! that Territory, are at present well disposed, but few omplaints being made against them. Much suffering however, prevails befood. Unless they are amply rovided for in these respects, and placed upon a recryation, it is quite probable they will be compiled to supply their wants and prevent starvaon by depredating upon the property of the whites, and they may become entirely hosis in their relations to the Government. To only tribe in New Mexico now located upon a recryation, and provided with means by which support may be obtained, is the Navajo, and, although I de not reommend that treaties be made with the Apaches and several bands of Utes heretofore noticed, siving them ones and annulities, as in the case of the Navajo, yet would present for the consideration of Congress the infortance of these bands appropriations of money adequate for the purpose. As soon as practicable they should e placed upon reservations, and furnished with whateer may be required to enable them to become self-sustaing.

Apparent

Serious fears were also felt in arly Spring that Chev comes and Arapahoes, as well as the Crows and Comanches, in the south-west portion o the Indian Territory would take to the war path and tuse much trouble. A arge portion of the Cheyennes di leave the agency, and is reported many of them, persps belonging entirely the Dog Soldier band, with som Sloux who have beer associated with that band for ears, called a council with the Kiowas and Comanchese effect a combination against the whites, but they evidatly were unsuccessful in their purpose. Most of the Apances are upon their reservation, and it is probable int the Cheyennes will come in and join them. They se dissatisfied with the present location of their agney, and have expressed a desire that it should be located about so miles further north, whee they could settle and be much nearer the buffalo. Aginst the Klowas and Comanches there is just cause of grious complaint, and I think that severe punishment sould be meted out to them for the crimes they have complaint, and I think that severe punishment sould be meted out to them for the crimes they have comitted in the face of selemn treaty obligations, and the forbearance and kindness of the Government. They are been guilty during the past year of several murdersind outrages in Indian Territory, and even within the light of their own reservation, and have resided time and again into Texas, killing citizens there, capturing winen and children, and stealing stock, and have set at defiance the military, andactously inviting them out o battle. The Indian Bureau is poweriess to preventhese raids. The spirit that prompts them is vicious and incerrigible, and should be dealt with summarily. These Indians claim to be friendly, and assign as reason for their cruelty against the citizens of Texas, that the people are not a part of the United States, and kence they believe a war upon them to be perfectly proper. In my judgment they know better, and if they do sot, such lessons should be laught them as will deter them from a renewal of their crimes. I know no way to check this marsuding spirit except to place all of them under the control of the military power, until they shall have learned to be friendly with the whites, and shall have setisfactority shown that they are determined, in goof faith, to keep their solemn promises of peace, and to respect the persons and property of all

country westwardly as far as may be necessary, to pre-

THE REMOVAL OF THE OSAGE TRIBE. Since my report last year, the Osages have been in great trouble in regard to the encroachments of whites pon their land, but the difficulties are likely soon to be snoved and matters arranged to the satisfaction both Osages of the act of Congress requiring the President to btain their consent to vacate the lands they own in

been taken for the removal of the stray bands of Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, except to ascertain from their brethren in Ne receive them into their communities. These Indians did not petition Congress to be removed, and their agent find their way back again.

during the past Summer informed, through the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of a general and other tribes concluded in 1866. Representatives and other tribes concluded in 1866. Representatives of several tribes accordingly met at Ockmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last, but as all the tribes were not represented, an adjournment until the 5th of December next was agreed upon. The action of the Council, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceedings, augurs very favorable results. Resolutions were passed advising the Chevennes, Arapahoes, Klawas, Comanches, and other no-madic tribes in the Territory, to entertain most friendly relations to the people of the United States, and inviting them to send delegates to be present and participate in the proceedings of the adjourned Council in December. Too much importance cannot be given to the consideration of this measure, which promises to be of

thy of consideration whether the encouragement of the

the whites.

We have reports from the military in Arizona and from A. P. K. Safford, Governor, that the Cayoteros or White Mountain Apaches, 1,400 or 1,500 in number, have expressed their desire to be at peace, and placed upon the reservation under the protection of the Government, and opinion is entertained

reservations upon the Gila River. An outbreak on the part of the Indians would tend to almost wholly depopulate Central Arizona.

Reports show that during the present year the conduct of the Indians has been more insolent than ever. They depredate upon property of citizens around them whenever it pleases their fancy, and the citizens have no remedy exceps retaliation, or recourse to law—which is seldom undertaken for fear of greater outrages, and enmity of the Indians, which might follow in one case, or a tardy and uncertain issue in another. Should the Southern Pacific Railroad ever be constructed it must almost of necessity pass through the Pimalands, Maricopa Reservation, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made much worse than at present. They now complain of being too closely crowded by white settlements around them, and assert, with a great show of truth, that lands secured to them by the regular Spanish grant have been taken from them without their consent and without any compensation. They are, to some extent, agriculturists and stock-raisers, and ere they become more dissatisfied and uncontrollable, the question should be determined as to the extension of their reservation, which they insist upon, and which the Department has necetofore thought to be just. question should be determined as to the extension of their reservation, which they insist upon, and which the Department has neretofore thought to be just, and recommended. Should this not be done, ample homesteads in severalty should be permanently secured to them.

to them.

But little progress has been made by the Indians for whom the reservation was set apart on Colorado River; only comparatively a few have ever been at any one time upon it, and it has been impracticable to accomplish the beneficent purposes of Government in their behalf. The causes of the failure are mainly to be found in the steril-

It is worthy of notice that, while the greater number of tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that civilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the Government and philanthropists. are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minneaota, and Kansas are those who have already ahandoned tribal organization, and taken upon themselves rights and responsibilities of citizens, and there are others prepared for change. Another indication of progress in this direction is that many are asking for the survey of their reservation, where it is held in common, and for allotments in severalty of tracts of 30 or more acres to each, and in some cases the work of surveying is being effected with this object in view. The policy of giving every Indian a home he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. By the adoption, generally, of this plan on the part of the Government, the Indians would be more rapidly advanced in civilization than they would if the policy of allowing them to hold their land in common were continued. The progress of the Indians, during the past year, in education and agriculture, and general industrial pursuits, if not very marked; yet there is reason to believe that it has been stood. are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their land in common were continued. The progress of the Indians, during the part year, in education and agriculture, and general indiustrial pursuits, is not very marked; yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been an increased willingness to engage in cultivation of the soil, and a desire to have schools established among those destitute of them, and for these reasons additional assistance and facilities to carry on farming operations and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent hereoforce provided for. The policy of the Society of Friends has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under them, even at agencies for the cheyennes. Arapahoes, Klowas, and Comanches tribes, that-have been so difficult to control for years past. Where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, commendable prudence and energy has been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could be reasonably expected. Military gentlemen also, who hast year were detailed for duty as Indian agents by direction of the Freedent, have faithfully and, with devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be continued in service.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.

The Presidentini plan of insugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians, by the appointment of Priends to some of the Superintendencies and Agencies, has proven such a success that when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who were detailed for duty as Indian 8u-perintendents and Agents, the President at once deter-mined to still further earry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in

section of the country is a matter of very serious import to the Indians generally. Grants of land given by

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION. STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN STATES AND TER-

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS AND THE MEANS OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG THEM-THE PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATION-RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28 .- Less than ight months ago the present Commissioner of Education ntered upon the duties of his office, then with a working pereased salaries. Beside the current work that has been dispatched, an annual report of 600 pages, to ac As la National Executive document it is the first of its kind. No attempt has heretofore been made to put in a dition of the whole country. The review occupies 80 eation among the Indians; Kindergarten Culture; Heneation in the United States: Normal Schools; Educational Conventions; American Universities; Society

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The provisions for education in Delaware remain the ame as before emancipation. There is no State super vision, no State provision for training teachers, no school law adequate for keeping schools open; municipalities may tax themselved for school open; municipalities as they see fit. The schools generally are of an inferior class, and, so far as organized under the school law of the State, provide only for the education of the whites. It is noticeable that the school fund is divided among the three counties, on the basis of the population as it was forty years ago, in 1836. Maryland has a law for the conduct of the white schools, excellent in some of its features. The principal of the normal school is the nominal, but powerless, head of the system; the county examiners perform, in some measure, the work of superintendence. The Baltimore schools have many excellences, and provide for the education of the colored children; but in the country districts of the State the education of any excepting whites is utterly ignored, save as provided for by private enterprise. Kentucky provides supervision, but the Legislature last Winter, in endeavoring to curb the energetic efforts of the Superintendent, reduced his salary, and, instead of adopting the efficient measures for white schools which he had recommended, enacted a law very much in accordance with the provisions of the statutes before the emancipation of slaves. West Virginia, lafter having struggled, so far successfully, in the establishment of a free school system into operation, but encounters great difficulties in the lack of means, the want of free schools into operation; the obstacles encountered have permitted only partial success, more having been struggling for about two years to put a system of free schools into operation; the obstacles encountered have permitted only partial success, more having been struggling for about two years to put a system. The fittends of education rather fear defeat than hope vision, ne State provision for training teachers, no school law adequate for keeping schools open; munici

success.

In Tennessee the school system was put into operation and nearly 200,000 children enrolled, but reactionary sentiments, save in the cities of Nashville and Memphis, hid fair to restore the quaper schools of the days of slavery. Missouri has a free school system fairly established. Arkansas has secured a greater success than a majority of the Southern States. South Carolina, among the States having the largest percentage of illiteracy, is confident of final success in establishing free common schools. Florida has hesitated in giving the greatest efficiency to the system sought to be established. Alabama now debates the question of advancing or retreating. Mississippi is making efficient progress in the establishment of a system of free schools. The school code of Louisiana has encountered an opposition so persistent and flerce that its success, outside of the City of New-Oricans, has been most uncatisfactory to its friends. Georgia has just passed a school law and appointed a State Commissioner, out must wait a year for funds with which to put the system into full operation. In Texas no school legislation has, so far, succeeded, and no public officers are at work for the organization of schools.

In the District of Columbia the white public schools of Washington can accommodate about one-third of the white school population. and the colored public school about one-half of the sentiment of the people of the District in the past, it is manifestly growing rapidly in favor of free public schools, elsewhere so successful. In Tennessee the school system was put into operation EDUCATION AMONG THE INDIANS

miles, already supposed to be occupied by a population of 495,310 whites, and 318,042 Indians, the National Gov ernment has, in education as in other matters, exclusive A statement, revised in the Indian Bureau, is to the

effect that the first Indian appropriations for educational effect that the first Indian appropriations for educational purposes were made in 1806. Since that time \$8,00,000 have been expended for this object, and at least \$600,000,000 for Indian wars. Of the appropriations now made for the relief and edulization of the Indians, about one dollar in ten is for the purpose of education. A most liberal estimate indicates only one child in ten or eleven receiving even the simplest radiments of an education. The retrogradation of the Pueblo and other Indians as respects intelligence, since their territory has been added to the United States, is too shocking to American ideas to be longer informated. Nation, for the year ending July 15, 1870, reports 45 schools for Cherokee children, 3 for colored children, with 973 males and 955 females; total, 1,928 enrolled; and an average attendance of 1,124. No information so recent has been received from the other civilized nations. All have, however, their school system, efficers, tenefers, and schools, and give a most abundant proof of what can

itatics of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils in comparison with Popula-tion in that portion of the country under the exclusive jurisdictio

42,559...495,310 318,042 619,439

tion, developing a civilization having its own characte istics, laying under contributions all the types in Europe its essential features and assimilates to them the con-tinued tide of population pouring in from Europe. The questions arising out of enforced African migration of a population brought hither as slaves, in their solution bearly sundered the ties of our Union, buried hundreds of thousands of our first-born, and loaded us with suil lions of debt. It is easy now to see how the early and universal application of principles of education, adopted in portions of the country, would have produced a more ready and complete assimilation of all incoming foreign populations, whether civilized or Pagan, and saved the fearful ordeal through which we have passed. Schools

Territories. 2. It may do all things required for education in the District of Columbia. 3. It may also do all things required by its treaties with, and its obligations to, the Indians. 4. The National Government may also do all that fts international relations require in regard to education. 5. The Government should provide a national educational office and an officer, and furnish him cieris and all means for the fulfillment of the national educational obligations. 6. The National Government may use either the public domain or the money received from its sale for the benefit of education. 7. The National Government may know all about education in the country, and may communicate of what it knows at the discretion of Congress and the Executive.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

nadequate to the proper execution of these duties, the force of the Bureau, to enable it to extend, subdivide and systematize its work, so that the correspondence

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK. Washington, Nov. 29 .- The annual report of Gen. Halleck, as Commander of the Military Divis the South, will accompany the report of Gen. Belkpap, giving the limits of the Division and the troops therein states that Georgia on the 4th of January last was remanded to the condition of a Military District, and Gen. Terry was placed in command. As he was specially nstructed from the War Department and by the Presi dent, Gen. Halleck did not deem himself authorized to nterfere with Gen. Terry, and he says his administration of civil affairs has in no way been subject to his directions He says, in regard to Texas, that, with the exception of the Indian troubles, the State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. He says the discipline of the troops during the year has been excellent, and that their sup

plies were satisfactory except clothing, which is almost

universally complained of. On the important question regarding the relation between the civil authorities and the military, Gen. Halleck says:

It will be seen by the Reports of the Department Commanders that but few cases had occurred where the military have been required to interfere in civil matters, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report that military officers should not interfere in local civil troubles, unless when called out in the manner prescribed by law, and that the requisition of revenue officers should be accompanied by slidavits, or some other proof that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference. As the practice new is, the revenue officer is the sole judge of the necessity of military guards and escorts. Moreover, a large portion of the cost of revenue scizures is now paid out of the military appropriations, which expense would otherwise be deducted from the property condemned before the products of the sale could be divided between the Treasury and the revenue officer who made the scizure. Where United States the military, Gen. Halleck says: enne officer who made the seizure. Where United State Marshals and Assistant-Marshals call for military aid texecute the process of the courts, there should be a order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the execute the process of the courts, there should be an order of the court authorizing such requisitions, on the ground that no proper civil posse commitates could be obtained. Such restrictions in the use of military force in civil matters would, in my opinion, not only effect a large saving in military expenditures, but would relieve army officers from much of the responsibility which they are now obliged to incur in the performance of disagreeable duties, which can hardly be said to legitimately belong to the military service. It may be proper to remark in this place, that I have been assured by Federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial processes, and inforcing the revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity of using such force. In civil matters, the badly-disposed ficour more and more exasperated at being correct by a force which they they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better-disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes on the plas that this duty new devolves on the military only. Hence, in the case of a robbery or a murder there is a call for Federal troops to streat and guard the crimnals. It is, there fore, a question well worthy of consideration, whether the military power, in civil matters, should not be limited to a lew well-defined cases, such as riots and insurrections, which cannot be suppressed by local and state authorities. The report closes as follows:

Although no very important military operations have transpired in the Division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department Commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and settling apparent conflicts of authority between military and civil officers. It is very creditable to them to be able to say that they have performed these cubarrassing duties in such a manner as to receive the approval of their superiors, and to give general satisfac-

RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES IN MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 28 .- A correspondent The New Mexican of this city, writing from Chibunhua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over new discovery of placer gold, about 75 miles from the City of Chihuahua. Don Pedro Gonzales, the discover, with three other men, washed out 23 ounces of gold in nine hours. One nugget weighed an ounce. The new placers are situated in a deep arroyo, 2,000 or 3,000 yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroyo. The dirt yields from a lo ky per pan.